

4471(1) STOCKTON-ON-TEES
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

REPORTS COLLECTION COPY



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

MEDICAL INSPECTION, Etc.,

of the

Elementary School Children
of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees
during the year 1944

by

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,

and

F. S. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
Assistant School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
11 Finkle Street,
Stockton-on-Tees.
24th May, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have pleasure in reporting that, during 1944, the health of the schoolchildren has, on the whole, been well maintained. For the third year in succession, however, there has been an increase in the number of children placed in the lower nutritional categories C and D. There is, as is well known, no really satisfactory method of assessing the nutritional state and as these findings depend, largely, on the individual standard of the examiner, they may be accepted with some reservation. On the other hand these results are all the findings of the same examiner whose method of assessment has, presumably, remained unaltered, thus giving them a greater validity than might otherwise be justified.

During the year an Orthoptic Clinic was established in the Borough and is proving a valuable asset in the treatment of squint. The work is carried out by a qualified orthoptist working under the guidance of the ophthalmic surgeon. I am confident that the scope and achievement of this clinic will progressively increase in future years.

Health Education in schools has received much prominence during 1944. The Education Committee have, as you are aware, approved a report that Health Education, which includes Sex Education, shall in future become an integral part of the school curriculum and a comprehensive syllabus is being worked out to form a basis for such teaching in all schools. It is intended that the duration of the course should be three years in the Junior Schools, followed by a more advanced course of three years' duration in the Senior Schools. It is hoped that, in this way, "forcing" will be avoided and the children will "grow into" this knowledge in such a way as to ensure its being carried over into adolescence and adult life.

During 1944 449 unaccompanied school children were evacuated to Stockton-on-Tees and were quickly assimilated into the school population. The resources of the School

Medical Service were made available to them and many were treated at our minor ailment and specialist clinics. It is, I think, true to say that the majority of these children have benefited physically during their stay in the town and the widening of their mental horizons as a result of making new contacts in new places has been noted in many instances. Difficulties have, of course, been encountered in certain cases partly due to maladjustment to new conditions and partly to the apparent apathy of a small minority of parents of evacuated children who failed, or were unable, to provide adequate clothing and footwear for their children. I should like to express my great appreciation of the help afforded by the school teachers, members of the Women's Voluntary Services and other willing helpers who gave such valuable assistance in dealing with these cases.

The need for the provision of a Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils is as great as ever and it is hoped that with the coming into operation of the new Education Act, this important matter will receive urgent attention. It is a step in the right direction that, under the Education Act, 1944, the term "mentally defective" is no longer used to describe any class of child who is educable in a school and that it should, in future, be used only with reference to persons coming within the scope of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Another important provision of the new Act is that of free medical treatment for school children other than domiciliary treatment. There will no longer be any excuse for parents to withhold treatment on the grounds of inadequate means, as was previously the case, in spite of generous scales of assessment based on the income of the families concerned.

The future of the School Medical Service is closely related to the Government's declared intention to introduce a comprehensive National Health Service as part of their reconstruction policy and it will need to be closely integrated with this service which will cover schoolchildren together with all other members of the household. It is obvious, therefore, that important changes may be expected.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation of the work carried out by Dr. Anderson and the other members of the School Medical Service whose industry and co-operation have been a most valuable asset.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANDON,

School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT

1944

1. DETAILS ASSOCIATED WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of schools	23
These include 20 Elementary Schools, one Central School, one Special School for Deaf Children and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children	
Number of children for whom accommodation is provided	13,422
Number of children on roll at the end of the school year	10,548
Average attendance for 1944	9,428
Percentage attendance for 1944	89.62

The Staff of the School Medical Service.

School Medical Officer—

John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Asst. School Medical Officer—F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.
(Resigned 30th Nov., 1944).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H. (Part-time School Medical Service).

School Dental Officers—Alfred E. Pattie, L.D.S.
Mrs. F. Ell (Temporary).

School Nurses—Miss M. Lamb.
Miss E. Hindmoor.
Miss M. A. Alton.

Asst. Nurse—Mrs. J. M. Brooke (Temporary).
(Appointed 9th Oct., 1944).

School Dental Attendants—
Miss D. Whinfield.
Miss N. Raw

Clerks—Miss J. Hall.
Miss J. Heward (Resigned 29th Feb., 1944).
Mrs. S. Walleth (Temporary).
Appointed 1st March, 1944.

2. CO-ORDINATION.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

School hygiene and sanitation have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The children inspected in the three code-group ages numbered 2,708.

3,162 children were inspected as "Specials." These were referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, attendance officers, etc., for examination. The total number including re-inspections was 5,221.

(a) Nutrition.

A table showing the nutrition of children in the routine age groups inspected during the year will be found at the end of the report, under the heading "Statistical Tables, Table II).

(b) Uncleanliness.

The assistant nurse, appointed in October, helped with the head inspection work, with the result that a larger number of inspections were carried out, 36,658, as compared with 29,277 the previous year. During the course of the inspections 1,661 children were found to be unclean, i.e. 5.6%. This compares with 5.5% in 1943 and 4.8% in 1942.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

Minor Ailments. 91 minor ailments (not included under other headings) were discovered at routine medical inspections.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) seen at special inspections was 705.

Diseases of the Skin. 53 cases of scabies, 11 cases of impetigo, one of ringworm of scalp and 16 cases of other skin diseases were seen at routine medical inspection.

152 cases of scabies, 47 cases of impetigo, 15 of ringworm of the body, 18 of ringworm of the scalp and 43 cases of other skin diseases were seen at special inspections.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

Visual Defects. 173 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 5 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found at routine medical inspection, of which 149 were referred for treatment and 29 for observation.

At special inspections 211 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 19 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found. Of these, 206 were referred for treatment and 24 for observation.

In addition, 56 cases of squint were discovered at routine medical inspection, 44 of which were referred for treatment and 12 for observation. 113 cases of squint were found at special inspections, 103 of which were referred for treatment and 10 for observation.

External Eye Disease. 26 cases of blepharitis, and one of conjunctivitis were discovered at routine medical inspection. At special inspections 26 cases of blepharitis, 20 of conjunctivitis and two of keratitis were seen.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

At routine medical inspection the defects found were as follows :—108 cases of unhealthy tonsils, of which 67 were referred for treatment and 41 for observation ; 4 cases of adenoids, of which one was referred for treatment and 3 for observation ; 83 cases of both unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, 79 of which were referred for treatment and 4 for observation ; 13 cases of other throat conditions, of which 9 were referred for treatment and 4 for observation.

At special inspections 53 cases of unhealthy tonsils were seen, of which 22 were referred for treatment and 31 for observation ; 7 cases of adenoids, 4 of which were referred for treatment and 3 for observation ; 162 cases of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 148 were referred for treatment and 14 for observation ; 51 other conditions of nose and throat, 38 of which were referred for treatment and 13 for observation.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

15 cases of otitis media were found at routine medical inspection, 14 of which were referred for treatment and 1 for observation. 9 cases of other ear conditions were found, 8 of which were referred for treatment and 1 for observation.

At special inspections 55 cases of otitis media were found, all of which were referred for treatment. 20 cases of other ear conditions were found, all being referred for treatment.

Defective Hearing. At routine medical inspection 14 cases of defective hearing were discovered, all being referred for observation.

At special inspections 5 cases of defective hearing were found, 1 being referred for treatment and 4 for observation.

(g) Dental Defects.

At routine medical inspection one case of dental sepsis was found and referred for treatment.

During the year 9,757 children were inspected by the School Dentists. 6,534 of these, or 66.9% were found to require treatment. (See Table IV, Dental Inspection and Treatment).

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

At routine medical inspection 14 cases of organic heart disease were diagnosed and 19 of functional disorder of the heart.

At special inspections 17 cases of organic heart disease and 15 of functional disorder of the heart were seen.

Three children complaining of rheumatism were seen during routine medical inspection and 5 at special inspections.

(j) Tuberculosis.

Five cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands were seen at routine medical inspection, one of tuberculosis of the hip joint and 2 of abdominal tuberculosis.

At special examinations 8 cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, 7 cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands and 1 case of tuberculosis of the hip joint were seen. Two children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination and report.

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Defective Speech. Speech was defective in 15 children seen at routine medical inspection, all being referred for treatment by the Speech Therapist.

Seven cases of defective speech were noticed during special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

Nervous Diseases. One case of chorea was found at routine medical inspection.

At special inspections 6 cases of chorea, 2 cases of epilepsy and 14 of other nervous complaints were referred for treatment. One case of chorea, one of epilepsy and 6 of other nervous complaints were referred for observation.

Lungs. Bronchial catarrh was found in 40 of the children examined at routine medical inspection, all being referred for treatment. 5 other lung cases were seen, 4 being referred for treatment and 1 for observation.

At special inspections 41 cases of bronchitis were seen, 39 being referred for treatment and 2 for observation ; 22 other lung cases were referred for treatment.

Anaemia. 30 cases of anaemia were found at routine medical inspection, all being referred for treatment. 12 cases were seen at special inspections and were referred for treatment.

Endocrine Glands. One case of slight enlargement of the thyroid gland was seen at routine medical inspection and 5 cases were seen during special inspections.

6. FOLLOWING-UP.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

2,059 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out by the Assistant School Medical Officer during the year.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Malnutrition.

Milk and mid-day meals are offered to children who appear to be unable, by reason of lack of food, to benefit from the education provided.

Children found to be entitled to free mid-day meal are supplied with one third of a pint of milk daily, in addition, and those found to be entitled to free milk have two thirds of a pint instead of one third of a pint.

During the year 98 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 33 to be in need of mid-day meal and 119 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal.

On the last school day of December, 1944, the provision of milk and mid-day meals was as follows :—

Number of children buying milk under the voluntary scheme of the Milk Marketing Board ...	6,864
Number of children paying for milk under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	139
Number of children receiving milk free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	321

Number of children paying for the mid-day meal of the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	1,824
Number of children receiving mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	229
Number of children receiving milk and mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	215

(b) Uncleanliness.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) treated at the clinics was 2,445.

The number of diseases of the skin treated at the clinics was 602. Of this number, 235 were cases of scabies and 309 were cases of impetigo. 17 cases of suspected ring-worm of the scalp were referred to hospital for treatment.

There was a further decrease in the number of cases of scabies.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

455 children were each given one or more appointments for refraction at the School Clinic, and 376 children (82.6%) attended for refraction. 13 of these were pre-school children. Of the 376 children examined, 182 were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer, and of these, 56 were found to require spectacles or new lenses. The necessary spectacles or new lenses were obtained in 36 cases.

In addition to the 182 children who attended for refraction examination by the Assistant School Medical Officer, 71 attended for vision testing. Of these, 1 was referred for refraction examination, 43 were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon for examination, 12 were referred for further vision testing at a later date, and the remainder were found not to be in need of further examination.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon held 24 sessions during the year, at which 201 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer were examined, 194 for refraction examination and 7 for examination of other defect or disease of the eyes, two of these latter being pre-school children. Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in three cases.

Two cases of defective vision were treated privately, apart from the Education Committee's Scheme, spectacles being prescribed and obtained in each case.

Children are asked to report damage to or loss of spectacles, and 8 cases of damaged spectacles had attention.

An Orthoptic Clinic was opened in April of this year, arrangements being made for sessions to be held twice weekly. Miss G. Strother, Orthoptist, reports as follows :—

The first Clinic was held on April 20th, 1944, and up to January 31st, 1945, 42 cases had been registered. Eight of these did not attend after the first visit ; the others attending regularly for treatment. Eleven attended weekly or bi-weekly. Three are under observation having achieved binocular vision, and 9 others attended monthly for occlusion. Of the remaining cases, 5 were discharged with no improvement in vision, 4 left school or the district, 1 was found not to need treatment and 1 child was found to be unsuitable for orthoptic training on account of mental defect.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon held 20 sessions during the year, at which 342 cases of nose and throat defects and ear disease and defective hearing were examined.

82 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of throat conditions were examined by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, and operations of different kinds were advised in 61 cases. 5 cases required non-operative treatment, 3 cases required operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment and 13 cases required to be kept under observation.

Of the 39 cases of nasal conditions referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer, the Consultant Aural Surgeon found 19 to be in need of operative treatment, 8 to be in need of non-operative treatment, 2 to require operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment, 9 to require observation and 1 case to require no treatment.

Various forms of operative treatment were recommended in 102 cases referred on account of unhealthy conditions affecting both nose and throat, non-operative treatment was recommended in 12 cases, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 9 cases, 8 cases required to be kept under observation and in 2 cases no treatment was found necessary.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

49 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer to the Consultant Aural Surgeon on account of ear diseases included 15 in which various operations were recommended, 19 in which non-operative treatment was recom-

mended and 5 in which operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment was recommended. 5 cases required observation and 5 were found not to be in need of treatment.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon examined 17 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of defective hearing. Various operations were recommended in 4 of the cases and non-operative treatment in 5 cases ; 3 cases required to be kept under observation and 5 were found not to be in need of treatment.

In addition to the above cases, 22 cases with ear affections complicated by affections of the nose or throat, or both, were also referred for consultant examination. Appropriate operations were recommended in 9 of these cases, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 1 case, non-operative treatment in 8 cases, 2 cases were required to be kept under observation and 2 were found not to be in need of treatment.

126 cases of otitis media and minor ear defects were treated by the school nurses during the year and 8 received treatment privately.

(g) Dental Defects.

Of the 9,757 children inspected during the year, 6,534 were found to require treatment, and of these 3,312 or 50.6% received treatment.

The operations performed comprised 2,703 fillings of permanent teeth, 677 fillings of temporary teeth, 304 extractions of permanent teeth, 1,403 extractions of temporary teeth and 1,383 other operations.

(h) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The Committee has no Orthopaedic Clinic, cases being referred via their own doctors to the Stockton & Thornaby Hospital.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

11 cases of organic heart disease, 5 cases of functional disorder of the heart, 5 cases of rheumatism and 7 cases of chorea were kept under observation at the School Clinic during the year.

(j) Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of the different types of the disease that attended the dispensary during the year was as follows :—

Peripheral Glands	...	35
Lungs	... ..	21
Bones and Joints	...	13
Abdomen	... ..	4

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Defective Speech. Miss M. Knight, Temporary Speech Therapist, reports as follows :—

Speech Clinics. Year ending 31/12/1944.

	Stammers.	Speech Defects.
Total No. of Patients on 1/1/44 ...	36	70
New Admissions after that date ...	11	60
Cases re-admitted ...	15	2
Cases transferred from other Clinics ...	1	—
	—	—
	63	132
	—	—
Discharges ...	5	58
Transferred to other Clinics ...	1	—
Left Clinic but not fit at that time for discharge ...	12	13
	—	—
	18	71
	—	—
No. of Patients on Register at 31/12/44	45	61
Attendance % during the year ...	70%	72%

Miss Knight has not submitted any detailed analysis of cases because of her short period in the Committee's service.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, 439 children were excluded from school on the grounds that this was necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Of this number 204 were actual sufferers from infectious disease of one kind or another, while 235 were contacts.

9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION.**(a) Playground Classes.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(b) Open Air Classrooms.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) School Journeys.

Owing to war conditions, recognised school journeys are still discontinued.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year 98 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 33 to be in need of mid-day meal and 119 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal. On the last school day of December, 1944, 460 children were having milk under the Education Committee's Scheme, 2,053 were having mid-day meal and 215 were having both milk and mid-day meal. (Further details will be found under heading 7 (a) Malnutrition).

12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.

2,427 parents have attended on one or more occasions during the year at the examination of their children. Many parents who cannot attend send letters giving particulars of the child's condition and asking for advice.

Teachers.

The School Medical Service is indebted to the teachers for their co-operation in the work of the medical and dental inspection. The assistance of teachers in supervising the wearing of spectacles, in making themselves responsible for the attendance of children at the treatment clinics, in distributing the milk ration, with all the additional clerical work entailed, is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Voluntary Bodies.

Stockton and Thornaby Guild for the Care of Crippled Children.

There was only one session of the Guild during the year, a second session arranged later in the year having to be postponed indefinitely, as Mr. Reid, the Orthopædic Surgeon, was unable to attend on account of pressure of work.

23 examinations were made of children suffering from various orthopædic defects. Remedial treatment was recommended in most cases, and in three cases apparatus or renewal of apparatus was paid for through the funds of the Guild.

13. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children are referred for ascertainment by maternity and child welfare medical officers, private medical practitioners, health visitors and mental welfare visitors, school attendance officers, head teachers, parents and guardians, and are also discovered at routine and special medical inspections at school and clinic.

One blind child and five partially sighted children are at Residential Schools for the Blind, one partially sighted child is at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, one partially sighted child attends ordinary elementary school and four partially sighted children attend no school.

Seven deaf and five partially deaf children, aged 3-16, resident in the Borough, attend the Committee's Certified Special Day School for Deaf Children.

Three physically defective children are at Ragworth Open Air School, two are at ordinary elementary schools and six attend no school.

One boy with severe heart lesion is at a Residential School.

One child suffering from severe epilepsy attends no school.

20 children already certified as feeble-minded, aged 7-14, are at elementary schools, 7 are at Residential Schools, one is in an institution and three are attending no school.

Mentally defective children not in special schools and incapable of receiving benefit in a Special School are notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927. Two imbeciles were notified to the County Council.

Three children, aged 7-14, who have been certified as imbeciles are attending ordinary elementary schools and two are in Residential Institutions. 12 children certified as imbeciles and one certified as an idiot are at home.

Day School for Deaf Children.

30 children are on the roll of the Special School for the Deaf, of which 12 are local and 18 from other areas.

Day Open Air School for Delicate Children.

The school has accommodation for 70 boys and 70 girls. 106 were admitted and 105 discharged during the year, and 30 were, on December 31st, 1944, still on the waiting list for admission.

There were 140 on the register at the end of the year, 70 boys and 70 girls.

The types of case most usually admitted are debility, malnutrition, anaemia, rheumatism and chorea, pre-tubercular cases and cases of non-infective tuberculosis (lungs, glands, skin, bones, joints, abdomen, etc.), phlyctenular conjunctivitis, chronic severe blepharitis, chronic bronchitis, various forms of keratitis, convalescence after severe illnesses and operations.

The cases on the roll at the end of the year were :—

Debility	...	...	...	...	36
Non-infectious Tuberculosis	...				27
Valvular Disease of the Heart	...				20
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	13
Rheumatic Manifestations	...				12
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	10
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	9
Asthma	...	...	...	...	6
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	5
Rickets	...	...	...	...	1
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 140 <hr/>

The average attendance for the year was 81.07%.

The children are kept under medical observation every four months for a year after discharge from the Open Air School.

14. FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

15. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Authority for higher education in the Borough is the Durham County Council.

17. PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

18. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The School Medical Officer gave a course of lectures on a wide variety of Health subjects to selected teachers from all schools with a view to stimulating interest in Health teaching. In February, 1944, the Education Committee accepted a proposal that Health Education should be an integral part of the school curriculum. A detailed report was later submitted which was also accepted by the Committee and at the present time a committee of teachers and the School Medical Officer are engaged in working out a minimum syllabus for use in all schools. It is intended that the duration of the course should be 3 years in the Junior Schools and 3 years in the Senior Schools. In this way any forcing will, it is hoped, be avoided and the children will "grow into" this knowledge as they do in other school subjects, thus developing those general habits of thought in regard to Health in such a way as to ensure their being carried over into adolescence and adult life.

19. SPECIAL ENQUIRY.

There has been no special enquiry this year.

20. MISCELLANEOUS.

24 girls were examined during the year for licences permitting them to take part in theatrical performances. A medical certificate was granted in all but two of these cases.

13 boys and one girl were examined during the year in connection with employment out of school hours. Certificates of fitness were granted in all these cases.

686 children were examined prior to helping in agricultural work ; 634 of the children were certified fit to do the work.

Two boys were examined during the year, prior to being sent to Approved Schools.

In accordance with the Committee's rules, teachers were examined by the School Medical Officer for certificates of fitness to return to school after illness. Certificates were granted in each case.

Medical advice in regard to 993 children was supplied to the Juvenile Employment Officer during the year.

21. WORK OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1944.

During the last harvesting period many school children assisted with the potato picking. Board of Education Circular 1622 stipulated that not more than 20 half days should be

worked and that the child must first be certified as fit by the Medical Officer. The following figures show the extent to which the Circular was implemented :—

	Boys	Girls
No. of children examined by School Medical Officers	497	189
No. of children certified fit to perform agricultural work	455	179
No. of children who worked after being certified fit	311	34

Employment of Children in Theatrical Entertainments.

24 children applied for licences. Two were found unfit. All others were granted licences on condition that they left the theatre by 9-30 p.m. each night.

22. STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :

Entrants	974
Second Age Group	904
Third Age Group	830

Total ... 2708

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections ... 34

Grand Total ... 2742

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections 5221

TABLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE
ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2742	414	15.09	1594	58.13	620	22.61	114	4.15

TABLE III

GROUP I—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS
(excluding Uncleanliness).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme, 3,409.

GROUP II—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

	Under the Authority's Scheme
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	376
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	7
Total ...	383
No. of Children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	228
(b) Obtained	154

GROUP III—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment	64
Received other forms of Treatment	43
Total number treated ...	107

TABLE IV
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist						
(a) Routine Age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	9048
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	709
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	9757
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6534
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	3312
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5613
(5) Half-days devoted to:—						
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	89
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	754
						<hr/>
					Total	843
(6) Fillings:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2703
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	677
						<hr/>
					Total	3380
(7) Extractions :—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	304
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1403
						<hr/>
					Total	1707
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for						
extractions	...	...	...	...	...	580
(9) Other operations :—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	851
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	532
						<hr/>
					Total	1383

For the present the Ministry is not asking for information regarding treatment carried out apart from the Authority's Scheme.

TABLE V
VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,658
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...						1,661
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	417
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...					—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...						—

TABLE VI
BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are **not** at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.

	1 At a Public Elementary School	2 At an institution other than a Special School	3 At no School or Institution
Blind Children	—	—	—
Deaf Children	—	—	—

TABLE VII
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time devoted to	
	School Medical Service	Public Health
S.M.O. John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ...	Whole time in combined service	
A.S.M.O.s W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	3 half days per week	Remainder of time
F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. ... (Resigned 30th November, 1944)	Whole time	
Senior Dentist A. E. Pattie, L.D.S. ...	Whole time	
Dentist F. Ell	Whole time	

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF

(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopaedic Nurses).

	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole time officers
School Nurses ...	Three	Whole time
District Nurses ...	None	—
*Nursing Assistants ...	One	Whole time (apptd. 9/10/44)
Dental Attendants ...	Two	Whole time

* This term refers to the untrained assistants described in paragraph 3 of Circular 1604.

